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SHANBHAU, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918

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## TOKIO REPUDIATES REPORT NEW PACT IS LIKE GROUP FIVE

No Control Of Chinese Army, Railways or Arsenals Given, It Says

## PURELY MILITARY

Agreement Provides Only For Co-operation Of Forces In Siberia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 30.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement regarding the Sino-Japanese military agreement accompanied by the notes exchanged between the two Governments.

A covering explanatory note states:

"Having regard to the steady penetration of hostile influence into Russian territory, jeopardising the peace and welfare of the Far East, and recognising the imperative necessity for co-operation between Japan and China adequately to meet the exigencies of the case, the Governments of the two countries, after a frank interchange of views, caused the annexed notes to be exchanged on March 25, this year, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Minister in Tokio."

In pursuance of the purpose of the notes, the Imperial Government subsequently sent commissioners representing the Imperial army and navy to Peking where they held a conference with the authorities of the Chinese army and navy.

**Deal With Army And Navy**

The negotiations progressing smoothly, two agreements were concluded, one relating to the army being signed on May 18 and the other relating to the navy on May 19.

These agreements only embody concrete arrangements as to the manner and conditions under which the armies and navies of the two countries are to co-operate in common defense against the enemy on the basis of the above-mentioned notes exchanged on March 25.

The details of the arrangements, constituting as they do a military secret, cannot be made public but they contain no provision other than those pertaining to the object already defined.

Currency has been given to various rumors, alleging that the agreements contain, for instance, such stipulations as that the Chinese Expedition is to be under Japanese command, that Japan may construct forts in Chinese territory at such places as she may choose, that Japan will take control of Chinese Railways, shipyards and arsenals, and even that Japan will assume control of China's finances, will organize China's police system, will acquire the right of freely operating Chinese mines and producing materials for the use of arsenals, etc.

It cannot be too emphatically stated that these and similar rumors are absolutely unfounded.

**Agreements Are Ratified**

Peking, May 30.—The official communiqué issued by the Chinese Government today embodies the first exchange of notes between the Chinese Minister Chang Chung-hsiang and Baron Motono, then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the first note, whereas the Japanese communiqué gives the four separately.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments ratified the agreements today.

The preamble of the Japanese communiqué states that in view of the hostile influence jeopardising the peace and security of the Far East the Japanese and Chinese Governments decided to formulate measures to cope with the situation. After a frank exchange of views Japan sent military and naval delegations to Peking and a military agreement was signed on the 18th and a naval agreement on the 19th. These agreements are nothing but a substantiation, in conformity with the understanding of the notes, of the means and conditions of the co-operation in joint movements against the enemy. The contents, therefore, are military secrets which are not susceptible to publication but they do not actually contain, for it is impossible for them to contain, any clause inconsistent with the object set forth.

## 2,000 Students Here March To Make Protest

Two thousand Chinese students from the Government Institute of Technology, the Fu Tan College, the Ching Chong School, the Cheng Tai College and several others, together

## Red Cross Receipts Here Now Are Over \$90,000

Chinese Committee Will Work Hard Today To Bring Figure Up To \$100,000

The \$90,000 mark has passed yesterday in the returns from the American Red Cross drive here. There are still a number of receipt books to be turned in and with the Chinese Committee ending their drive in a special effort today it is hoped that the total will be \$100,000 by nightfall.

The amount banked by the foreign Committee up to last evening was \$55,000, while that turned over by the Chinese workers was \$35,137. The latter now record 23,201 memberships, of which 31 are patron and 160 life memberships.

Reports received from Nanking during the day stated that \$15,000 had been raised in that city. Of the 91 life memberships taken out there, 80 were among the foreign population and included the entire British community.

Further evidence of the interest and sympathy of Britons in the Red Cross drive comes from Antung where \$500 raised on Empire Day was turned over to the Red Cross funds.

The local Chinese Red Cross Committee is winding up its campaign with a program at the Great World in the French Concession this afternoon and evening. A tentative arrangement of the various features includes the exhibition of Red Cross films showing work on the Western front, beginning at 2 p.m.; a parade of school children and Boy Scouts;

## CHINESE TANK WEEK NEARS £75,000 MARK

Total Of £26,000 Subscribed Yesterday To British War Loan By Chinese

Subscriptions yesterday of £26,000 brought the Tank Week total for British War Bonds to nearly £75,000.

Amounts from £50 to £1,000 were received yesterday from 57 Chinese subscribers, the Bank of China leading with the £1,000 purchase.

The Chinese Tank week to date has netted an average of £15,000 daily.

The June subscription list for members of the China and Japan War Savings Association opens today.

The Tank Week figures:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..... £2,200 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... £1,700 Merchantile Bank of India, Limited ..... 11,000

Details of Subscriptions As previous lists ..... £48,900 Mr. Ping Ur ..... 1,000 " Kung Shih-tse ..... 500 " Chai Yee-foo ..... 200 " Lee Zee-zung ..... 400 " Chung Tong Yen Tong ..... 1,000 Mr. Liang Zeng ..... 500 Mr. Liang Zhang-may ..... 100 C. S. Lee ..... 100 The Bank of China ..... 5,000 Mr. Tien Nien-sang ..... 1,000 Tein Sung Han Timber Co. ..... 100 " Siu Au Hing ..... 50 " Liang Fok-tong ..... 100 " S. M. Hong ..... 50 " Sin Yuen ..... 100 " Chang Ping-yung ..... 100 " Yee Yoh-mee ..... 500 " Ching Tsze-ching ..... 100 " Sung Yuet-san ..... 100 " Chai Zee-zay ..... 100 " Loo King-ke ..... 500 " C. S. Chow ..... 1,000 " Wo Dick-lang ..... 500 " Chun Shut-kai ..... 500 " Wong Kwai-cheek ..... 200 " Koo Seet-chee ..... 200 " Yang Shing ..... 200 " Luen Fat ..... 200 " Chee On ..... 200 " Chun Hing-kee ..... 200 " Sin Kee ..... 200 " Pou Chen Sen ..... 200 " Chung Kal-yu ..... 100 " Yung Shing ..... 100 " Kok Ying-chow ..... 100 " Chow King-chu ..... 100 " Tuck Dah ..... 100 " Yu Sum-tung ..... 300 " Chu Hon-shing ..... 50 " See Chee ..... 50 " Sung Heng-fu ..... 1,000 " Sih Vang-tai ..... 50 " S. K. Chow ..... 50 " Woo Seew-tsze ..... 100 " Wan Sing-foo ..... 100 " Lee Chik Soy Tong ..... 1,000 The National Commercial Bank ..... 1,000 Mr. Chuen Ve Tsui Sin Kee ..... 200 " Zu Kuin-tze ..... 200 " Kien Chong ..... 1,000 " Liu Zay-chen ..... 100 " Tong Tsung-tien ..... 50 " Chen Pei-han (for Chinese) ..... 550 " Koo Zoong-bing ..... 400 " Wong Chen-kee ..... 300

£74,900

## PRISONERS SLAUGHTERED WHOLESALE IN INLAND

White Guards, Assisted By Germans, Condemn Captives To Death En Mass

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—A Russian wireless message states:

The Central Committee of Finnish Workers protests against the terrorism of the Whites in Finland. It

states that 70,000 citizens, the majority being social democrats and including 30,000 civilians, are imprisoned and

brutally treated. A ghastly wholesale

slaughter of prisoners has been com-

bined by the Finnish troops, assis-

ted by the Germans. 188 women pris-

oners were killed in one day at Lahti, many

Sisters of Mercy of the Red Guards

were killed without trial, and fields

courts-martial and the Com-

manders of detachments of White

troops are still condemning prisoners

to death en masse, although the civil

war is over.

The Finnish Proletariat calls on the

civilised world, in the name of

humanity, to stop the mad terrorism

of the Whites.

Moscow, May 28.—Germany has

proposed to Russia to cede to Finland

the western zone of the Murman

Coast with an outlet on the sea,

whereupon Finland would return

Fort Ino and Ralvolt to Russia upon

the condition that they are not for-

fited.

Russia has replied proposing a

conference on the subject, which is

regarded as equivalent to consent.

FAITH'S VOYAGE IN GALE PROVES IT SUCCESS

Six Days' Buffeting Against Waves 35 Feet High Is vindication Of Concrete Ship Idea

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, May 29, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The concrete steamer

Faith has reached a Pacific port after

six days' buffeting, with waves thirty-

five feet high, in one of the severest

and longest gales recorded on the

Pacific Coast. It is reported officially

that a continuous record of stress

was taken by strain gauges. The

seas were very heavy, enabling a study

to be made of the action of a concrete

hull under severe conditions. The

trip was very successful and indica-

tions are very favorable for the

success of concrete vessels.

The President of the company that

built the Faith states: Concrete ships

are a success. We shall start build-

ing eight more immediately, all 7,500

tonners. I am glad that gales and a

hurricane tested the Faith.

President Wilson has telegraphed to

the shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast

thanking them for giving up their

holidays, etc., to advance war work.

174,900

## U.S. Marines Washing Up After Long Trip In France



WASHING UP. (Courtesy of PUBLIC INFORMATION, SHANGHAI.) Members of the United States Marines "washing up" after detraining at their camp in France.

## LONG-RANGE CANNON THROWS BIGGER SHELLS

Suggestion Is Made In Paris New Guns Are Being Used

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 29.—The long-range bombardment continued this morning. The shells are larger than previously and it is suggested that new guns are being used.

## BIG GUNS BOMBARDING WHOLE BALKAN FRONT

Great Artillery Activity Reported On Entire Line Between Lake Doiran And Monastir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 29.—An official communique from Eastern headquarters

reports that there has been great artillery activity on the whole front between Lake Doiran and Monastir, particularly in the regions of Makukovo and Vezovo.

## Thousands In Sweden Have Strange Disease

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 28.—Thousands of persons in Sweden have been stricken with a mysterious malady, akin to drowsiness, which is attributed to insufficient food.

## QUORUM STILL MISSING FOR U.S. NAVY LEAGUE

Postponed Meeting Has Smaller Attendance Than First; Committee Named To Stir Interest

The Navy League meeting post-

poned a month ago because of lack

of a quorum was called to order

again yesterday in the United States

Court rooms with an even slimmer

attendance than on the previous

occasion. Only six members, in-

cluding the president and secretary

were on hand.

In the absence of a quorum it

was moved, seconded and decided

that the president, Judge Lobinger,

appoint a committee to canvass all

members personally, work for new

members and create interest gen-

erally so that the annual meeting

may be held in the early autumn.

The Committee named consists of

Dr. S. A. Ransom

Flanders, which cost him about fifty divisions. These two half-successes, which ended in failure, cost him more than 100 divisions out of 150 engaged. If we count as two the divisions which came twice into the fight and for three those which came three times, we see that since March 21 the enemy has spent more than 200 divisions. As it is difficult to suppose that any division was withdrawn under a loss of 2,000 men, we arrive at a loss of 500,000, which minimum figure is probably much below the reality. To meet this expenditure, not only has the enemy engaged the 1919 class but his is calling up all recruits due to be called in the first half of 1920, some of whom are barely 17. Such are the real conditions of this desperate fight. It is a duel to the death and every hour delaying a decision to Germany brings her defeat nearer.

#### Semi-circle Around Rheims

London, May 29.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The expansion of the enemy's wings has enabled him to bring his right within a short distance of Soissons while his left has reached an alignment at which it forms practically a semi-circle around Rheims.

Last night the position on the Franco-British forces holding the extreme right of the line had become a difficult one. They were under fire from three sides, from the old German line between Courcy and Rheims and from the new lines which the Germans established in passing them to the south, so that they are now obliged to face east, north and west.

We are entering upon a critical phase of the battle but the issue is awaited calmly. Our reserves are hastening up and the morale of our men is superb. The Germans had the choice of their point of attack and were able to concentrate masses of troops against a sector thinly held. The choice of the real line of resistance will be ours. The new battle is spreading over the ground of the battle of the Marne, where the enemy's triumphant rush was broken in September, 1914. The omens are good.

#### Germans Claim 25,000 Prisoners

A German official communiqué now claims a total of 25,000 prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We drove off a night-raiding party in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

The French completely repulsed a local attack northward of Kemmel.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We carried out a successful raid southeast of Arras, capturing some prisoners.

We also took a few prisoners westward of Merville.

We repulsed a raid at Givenchy-le-Bailli and repulsed an attack on a post southward of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Aviation.—Yesterday a full day's work was possible.

We dropped twenty-five tons of bombs during the daytime on billets, dumps, railways and aerodromes.

We destroyed thirteen German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Five British machines are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs during the night on various targets, including billets at Armentières and the railway station at Valenciennes. One machine is missing.

Our long distance bombing machines today dropped a ton of bombs during the daytime with good effect on Thionville station and sidings. Others bombed the railway and barracks at Metz-Sablon. All the machines returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The front from Lure to Voormezeele remains pretty quiet.

#### American Success Vexes Enemy

The Germans, apparently very vexed at the American success at Cantigny, opened a tremendous bombardment upon our new positions. A counter-attack made by the enemy was met by the Allied gunners with such a hurricane of fire that the waves in mass were stopped dead and thrown back with heavy losses.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported last evening:

Except north of Mount Kemmel, the enemy artillery has been comparatively quiet on the Flanders front.

The four British divisions which withstood the first onslaught of the enemy on the Aisne front were composed of English troops representing many English counties, contradicting the German assertions that the English leave the heaviest fighting to the Overseas troops.

There is great satisfaction among the British troops at the news of the successful attack by the Americans near Montdidier, in which they took more than 140 prisoners. The popular sentiment is expressed by a Scotch Corporal, who remarked: "Now we shan't be long."

#### Enemy Ejected Surprise

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at French headquarters, dealing with the retreat to the Aisne, admits that the enemy effected a surprise.

He says that it is out of the question at the present time for the Allies to hold all possible sectors of attack strongly enough to make them perfectly secure. Indeed, if the Allies had men enough for this it is not the way in which they would be used.

Nothing is more difficult for laymen to seize and yet nothing is more certain than the change of values as the war evolves. Our only notions of Chemin-des-Dames were obtained at a time very different from the present emergency: the time of fixed fronts and offensive and defensive methods that are already old-fashioned. Undoubtedly the French Command found it grievous yesterday to order the retreat to the Aisne. Feeble men might have temporised, thereby losing many good lives,

which, after all, are more sacred than the most sacred earth.

The German attack on Chemin-des-Dames could not be anticipated and it was far beyond the powers of our small forces to ward it off. It was only at heavy cost that the enemy got forward so quickly. Our men retired from position to position without confusion, firing continuously. The fact that our losses are small compared to those of the enemy is the essential point.

An American correspondent with the French army says that the efforts made by the Germans to conceal their preparations to attack on the Aisne front were without precedent. The troops brought up for the attack were told that they were merely going to relieve the first line troops and only learned that they were to attack on Sunday night. The Germans did not increase their supplies of ammunition and did not erect a single hospital or aviation camp which might indicate their intention to attack and they even avoided taking paths which might attract the attention of the enemy. Moreover, for several days prior to the attack, they actually allowed the French aeroplanes to fly over their lines unheeded in order not to arouse suspicion.

#### Allies Held To Last

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

With regard to the role of the British divisions in the first two days of the fighting on the Aisne front, we had four divisions, which held the front from Craonne to Bernescourt.

On the right the 21st Division was in liaison with a French division. Our left, consisting of the 50th Territorial Division, was in touch with the French troops holding Chemin-des-Dames.

The weight of the German attack in our sector fell on the 50th Division, which had the worst of the gas bombardment and sustained the heaviest part of the German infantry attack. The troops bore the brunt of the attack magnificently and held on until the men were drowned under the German numbers.

The same fate overtook the French division on the crest on the right and retirement to the second line was inevitable.

The gallant attempt to recapture Craonne was defeated, chiefly through the machine-gun fire of German tanks. In their attack on the right flank the enemy used tanks in greater number than he has ever done before.

Finally the 50th Division was obliged to fall back in the general retreat to the river, keeping in touch with the French on their left.

On the right of the sector our 21st and the French divisions stood the assault of the enemy like rock and the Germans, attacking in a proportion of only two to one, made no progress.

It was along Chemin-des-Dames, where the density of the attack was greater, that the Anglo-French line was submerged.

The 21st Division and the French, after beating off a fantastic number of attacks, held last night almost integrally, the ground on which the battle had begun. Battalions of our 50th Division were sent to support them and units of this division are now fighting with the French in close amalgamation.

#### How Allies Work Together

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters this evening, referring to the spirit of comradeship between the French and British of all ranks, says that some of our detachments were swept together in the retreat, with part of a regiment of French Territorials composed of men verging on the fifties. They fought together to the last and of the British practically none escaped.

A British cyclist battalion, fighting at Flémalle, among the French, earned generous praise from the French officers.

On the roads behind the battlefield the French and British walking-wounded helped each other and the refugees from the villages were assisted by the British transport drivers. Along the same roads refugees are marching to the front. There is no confusion or disorder and no panic among the refugees and the army and people are confident that the Germans will be stopped before many hours.

#### PROTEST MADE TO CHINA ON SEMENOFF'S ACTIVITY

Russia Wants To Send Soviet Troops To Join With Chinese Against Him

Reuter's Pacific Service

Moscow, May 28.—The Government has addressed a note to China complaining of the "criminal activity of the brigand band under Semenoff sheltering in Manchuria" and asking permission to send Soviet troops to act with Chinese regulars against Semenoff.

Harbin, May 28.—According to news received by the local papers, the members of the Executive Bureau, who were recently sent out of Manchuria by order of General Horvath, were met at Grodokova station by the Bolsheviks with a band. All the expelled members have been offered positions in the Usurisk Railway.

There has been no change on Semenoff's front. No telegrams have been received from Russia and it is supposed that an interruption of the telegrams has occurred owing to fighting taking place against the Bolsheviks in most Russian towns.

A passenger who has just arrived from Russia states that all the towns along the trans-Siberian Railway are full of Austrians and Germans.

Peking, May 28.—Semi-official telegrams state that the 8,000 Bolsheviks are advancing towards the River Onon and thirty guns, forty machine-guns, 2,700 Austrians and German ex-prisoners of war and 700 Russian marines from Petrograd have arrived at Karamskia, at the junction of the Chinese Eastern and Amur Railways.

#### ARMENIANS RESCUED BY BRITISH AND ARABS

Co-operation Of Two Forces In Palestine Saves Victims Of Turk Cruelty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—The Press Bureau states that, owing to the co-operation of the Arabs with the British forces in Palestine, a number of Armenians, men, women and children, whom the Turks deported to the desert east of the Jordan, have been rescued.

On receipt of this news the following telegrams were sent to Emir Feisal:

(1) From Boghos Nusar Pasha and the Armenian Delegation to the nobleborn Feisal Pasha:

"We have just learned of the rescue of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen through the efforts of your gallant troops in South Syria. God bless and prosper the progress of your arms."

(2) A telegram from the Lord Mayor of London on behalf of the Armenian refugees Lord Mayor's Fund:

"I beg to convey to the noble Emir Feisal the deepest thanks of the British subscribers for the gallant rescue of suffering Armenians by your victorious troops."

(3) A telegram from the friends of Armenians in London:

"We beg to congratulate the noble Emir Feisal on his splendid rescue of suffering Armenians. The friends of Armenia rejoice at the progress of your victorious troops."

The King of the Hedjaz has replied:

"Your kind message to Emir Feisal, of which I have heard, is proof of good will and affection. We pray to God to make us worthy of your kind thoughts."

Emir Feisal, in assisting the oppressed, only performed one of the first duties of our religion and Arab faith. I say confidently and proudly that the Armenian race and other races in a similar plight are regarded by us as partners in our fortunes in weal or woe. We ask God before everything to give us strength to enable us to do them helpful service by which to prove to the world the true feelings of Islam, whose watchword is freedom. God preserve you in health and bring your desires to successful attainment by His help and favor."

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## BRITAIN'S PENSION BILL TOTALS £750,000,000

This Year's Casualties Alone Will Cost £45,000,000, Government Actuary States

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 29.—Sir Alfred Watson, the Government Actuary, says that the Government actually estimates on the basis of the present casualties, that the future pension charges will amount approximately to £4 million for the current year, will be £40 millions in 1920 and will fall gradually to £10 millions per annum by 1940. Thus the liabilities of the Government in connection with pensions at present in sight are £750 millions, exclusive of the cost of administration. The estimated expenditure will inevitably be largely increased by further protraction of the war.

Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at a meeting of the Industrial Council, did not anticipate any trouble from unemployment for many years after the war. He aimed at building at least 300,000 workmen's dwellings within a year of the declaration of peace.

## COLOGNE ASKS HOLIDAY FROM BRITISH RAIDERS

Cardinal Petitioned No Bombs Be Dropped On Day Of Corpus Christi Procession

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 29.—Reuter's agency learns that the Vatican has transmitted to the British Government a request from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cologne that, in view of the serious damage lately done by British raids on Cologne, Great Britain should abstain from bombing Cologne during the Corpus Christi procession of May 30.

It is significant that the instigators of the policy of air raids now have to come to beg for a relaxation on an important religious occasion, seeing that the Germans did not spare the worshippers in a church in Paris on Good Friday. The British Government, however, has consented, on religious and humane grounds, that so far as they are concerned there shall be no aircraft attack on cities in the vicinity of the battle-front during the day-time on May 30.

## Miners' Candidate Beaten For Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 29.—In the by-election at Wansbeck, Northumberland, the Coalitionist candidate, Mr. R. Mason, polled 5,814 votes and the Miners' candidate, Mr. Edwards, 5,267 votes. The defeated candidate declared that the votes cast for him were not in favor of the Kaiser. Wansbeck miners "are not built that way."



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

### Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from  $\frac{1}{4}$  pints to gallons.

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

**FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.**

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT.

## Wealthy Chinese Gives \$50,000 To Shanghai Sanitarium

Dinner At Home Of Dr. Wu Ting-Fang Celebrates Signing Of Agreement



Mr. Au Chak-man

Last Tuesday evening an elaborate dinner was served in the palatial home of Dr. Wu Ting-fang by Mr. and Mrs. Au Chak-man to celebrate the occasion of the signing of articles of agreement between Mr. Au and the officers of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission, by which the former bequeathed to the Shanghai Sanitarium, of 1624 Bubbling Well Road, the sum of \$50,000 for the construction of permanent buildings for that institution.

The dinner was unique in that it consisted alone of vegetable and fruits prepared in the most healthful and appetizing manner. Aside from the grape juice, all articles served were the product of China their abundant variety and palatability, when scientifically prepared amply demonstrating the possibility of China's being fully self-sustaining.

Covers were laid for the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Au Chak-man of Hongkong; Mr. Ho Wing-ching, Commissioner of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and Mrs. Ho; Mr. Woo Yao-ting; Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Commissioner of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the port of Pukow, and Mrs. Wen; Dr. P. H. Lo, attorney for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; and Madam Wu Ting-fang, representing the Chinese community; while Dr. C. C. and Mrs. Landis; the doctors A. C. and Bertha Selmon; and Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Hilliard, representing the Shanghai Sanitarium, and Mr. F. H. DeVinney, Vice-President of the Asiatic Division Mission of Seventh-day Adventists, and Mrs. DeVinney; Mr. C. C. Crisler, secretary; Mr. H. W. Barrows, treasurer, and Mrs. Barrows; Mr. J. J. Ireland, auditor, of Washington, D. C.; and Mr. James E. Shultz, editor of the Signs of the Times, represented the Mission.

Just prior to the dinner the formal articles of agreement were signed by Mr. Au Chak-man and officers of the Mission, at which time the names of the trustees, who shall hold title to the buildings, were announced as follows:

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Honorary President; Mr. Au Chak-man; Mr. Ho Wing-ching, Honorary Secretary; Mr. Wen Tsung-yao; Mr. Woo Yao-ting; Dr. P. H. Lo; and C. C. Landis, M. D.

Most of the Chinese gentlemen whose names appear as trustees became interested in the work of the Shanghai Sanitarium through having been personally benefited by the treatment received at the institution which is one of a chain operated throughout the world by the denominations of Seventh-day Adventists, the widest known being the parent institution, located at Battle Creek, Michigan. The hydro-and electrotherapeutic methods are used.

Mr. Au, one of the first patients, was desirous that the same help should be afforded all classes of Chinese; hence his offer to equip and endow an institution which would offer first, second and third class accommodations.

Mr. Au is not only a very successful business man of Hongkong, but is

## CHEKIANG FEDERATION HAS COUNCIL MEETING

China Press Correspondence  
Huchow, May 27.—The Chekiang Federation Council has just closed a three day's session in the Haitau church of this city. About twenty-five delegates were in attendance, of whom four were foreigners, namely: Rev. H. Taylor, C. I. M., Hangchow; Mr. Van Evera, Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow; Mr. E. Barnett, Y.M.C.A., Hangchow, and Rev. J. V. Latimer, Baptist Mission, Huchow.

A crowded welcome meeting was held Thursday evening, May 28, in which the members of the two missions in Huchow, Baptist and Methodist, participated. The actual sessions began on Friday morning with a communion service which was shared in by eight denominations. Reports of various committees, and an address from the fraternal delegate from the Kiangsu Federation Council, Rev. Li Chuen-fan, followed in the afternoon.

The chief interest of the meetings centered in the discussion of "Family Worship." No definite conclusion was reached. The subject was admitted to be a very difficult one which would have to be worked out little by little. Another paper of much interest was presented by Mr. Barnett, of Hangchow, on the subject of "Social Service." Rev. R. J. McMullen of Hangchow was to have had a paper on "Self-Support," but was unable to be present. The subject was therefore brought before the meeting by Rev. Mr. Bang of Wutsung, himself the pastor of a self-supporting church.

The business of the council was finished on Saturday evening. On Sunday forenoon the delegates occupied the pulpits in the churches and chapels throughout the city, and in the afternoon a union prayer service was held to offer prayers for China in the trying and desperate situation in which she finds herself. The sessions were brought to a conclusion by a union preaching service in the evening.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Rev. Liu Tien-deh of Hangchow; Vice-president, Rev. Dr. Latimer of Huchow; Secretaries, Rev. H. Taylor and Rev. Nyi Lien-ping of Hangchow; and treasurer, Rev. Tsoh Gien-tang of Shaoshing.

It was voted that the Kiangsu Federation Council should be invited to hold a joint session with the Chekiang Council next year. For this reason neither the date nor place for the next meeting could be fixed.

## Sir Gilbert Parker Leaves The Commons

Author Resigns From Seat In Parliament Because Of Ill Health

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—The Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist M.P. for Gravesend and well known author, has resigned his seat owing to ill health.

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whose names appear as trustees became interested in the work of the Shanghai Sanitarium through having been personally benefited by the treatment received at the institution which is one of a chain operated throughout the world by the denominations of Seventh-day Adventists, the widest known being the parent institution, located at Battle Creek, Michigan. The hydro-and electrotherapeutic methods are used.

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## HOME RULE IS VITAL TO WINNING THE WAR, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Cannot Enforce Draft In Ireland  
Without It, Ulster Is Becoming  
Reconciled To Scheme, And  
Even Among British Tories  
Sympathy Is Growing

## ANYTHING BUT GERMANY'S DOMINATION! CRIES CARSON

Most Of All, It Is Essential, Bri-  
tish Premier Tells Parliament,  
To Satisfy Feeling Of Ameri-  
cans, Upon Whose Aid Hinges  
Victory For Allies

(Note: Although the situation in Ireland has changed, the following is of special interest at this time.)

London, April 17.—That part of Prime Minister Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday which refers to conscription in Ireland, taken from the official verbatim report, reads as follows:

"I am afraid there is going to be very considerable trouble in Ireland, and if there is trouble in Ireland in reference to a measure of this kind before any measures are taken by this country of a stern character, it is essential that the conscience of this country should be perfectly clear.

### Sympathy In Britain

"If there is a refusal to legislate after that remarkable convention, if the only answer which is given to the convention is conscription and nothing else, let there be no mistake about it that if there is resistance in Ireland under these conditions there will be an amount of sympathy with that resistance in this country which would paralyse any effort to stop it."

"I know after investigation what the difficulties are. Labor would undoubtedly feel that Ireland was being badly treated. Could you under these conditions enforce conscription, knowing that the representatives of organized labor throughout the country feel that you are treating Ireland unfairly?"

"And the feeling would not be confined to labor. For that reason it is not merely a question of the sentiment in Ireland. You have to consider the sentiment in this country as well."

"It is no use putting this bill on the statute book unless you intend to enforce it, and it is no use enforcing it unless you have sentiment behind you, unless it is felt that you are dealing justly and fairly with the country against which you are enforcing it."

"Now I come to the third consideration. I am putting quite frankly the considerations in the mind of the Government when they came to the conclusion to have these associated bills.

### What About America?

"What about America? The American opinion, so far as I have been able to judge it—and up to the present, of course, we have only had very partial and fragmentary accounts of the American opinion—supports the justice of the Man Power Bill, provided self-government is offered to Ireland. That is the American opinion in so far as it reached us, and it is vital to us at the present moment."

"I wish I could tell the House how vital it is. America at the present moment is coming to our aid after one of the most remarkable decisions ever undertaken by any Executive. The decision of the President of the Republic was not without difficulty. It was essential. It is the only way in which America can render practical assistance in this battle. It is full of difficulties for the Executive."

"I think in these circumstances they are entitled—I will not say to ask, because no Government can ask another Government to carry out domestic legislation of any particular character—but they are entitled, at any rate, to expect from the Government of this country that we shall smoothen those difficulties and that, at any rate, we shall not increase them. I am certain of this, that nothing would help more in the present juncture to secure—I will not say the ready and enthusiastic aid—but to secure the full measure of American assistance, than the determination of the British Parliament to tender to Ireland—(Interruption: "The honorable members tender!")"

"The honorable members are simply seeking quarrels where they are not intended. When Parliament tends, it tends in the form of an act. That is the only way in which Parliament can tender. I did not say the Government would tender."

"I say the best way in which we can assure American opinion that we are dealing fairly by Ireland is for the British Parliament to tender such a measure of self-government as will satisfy reasonable American opinion—and I believe we are going to do that. Therefore we came to the conclusion, after considering the whole situation, and considering it purely from the point of view of the best methods for the prosecution of the war, that Irish self-government after this convention had reported was an essential war measure."

German Rule Worst, Says Carson

In the debate, Sir Edward Carson said: "I shall not express any opinion upon whether either my opponent's opposite or those whom I have the honor to be associate with from Ire-

land in this House ought to trust this Government. That is a matter which I shall deal with upon a subsequent occasion. An important announcement has been made which I think I ought to deal with at once."

"When this bill was introduced I said that I could support, and those who acted with me from Ireland would support with all our hearts this measure for applying the Man Power Bill to Ireland. I take exactly the same view now as I did then. I shall support it and shall support it to the end."

"At the same time let me say that the only basis upon which I am bound to support it, or those in Ireland who are associated with me are bound to support it, is that they should have equal and similar rights with all other citizens in the United Kingdom. If you take away those equal and similar rights and put them in a subordinate position, then an entirely different question arises."

"But for my own part, if you put me as an Irishman and that subordinate position with which we are now threatened, if you put me under a Government of the honorable members opposite and those who are associated with them, I would still support it and I will tell you why in a moment."

"Further, if you put me under the Sinn Feiners who I believe are a very large and revolutionary party in Ireland, I would still support it and I will tell you why."

"Because no more detectable dominions could be put over the world than the Germans are now trying to impose. Yes, I would support it not because I was grateful to His Majesty's Government and even though I detested and loathed the breaches of faith which I think I will be able to prove against them. That has nothing to do with it. I support it because I would prefer anything to developing myself into an industrial and commercial country. Because that the whole principle of civilization and progress should be impeded by a victory of our enemies, who are trying to make world domination by the sword."

"I have another reason as an Irishman why even under these conditions I would support it. The honorable members opposite and those who act with them in Ireland sent out a brave division—in which, may I say, I have many friends—to the front. Ulster too sent out a brave division to the front. Fighting there for this country and for their own country, let me say, they become mere skeletons of the past. I am ashamed of Ireland that they are skeletons. They ought to be filled with the manhood of Ireland, who ought to go out and replace those who have been slaughtered by the enemies of their country and the enemies of this country and France."

## FRANCE TO RECAST HER TRADE COMPACTS

Reciprocal Tariff Basis With  
Allies And Neutrals To  
Be Negotiated

Paris, April 23.—France now serves notice on the world at large that one year hence all her trade relations with other countries, both allied and neutral, must be put on the new basis of a bargaining tariff. By this one stroke of the Clemenceau Government, the campaign to make the United States a prohibition nation comes to assume great economic importance and international proportions. The efforts to secure ratification of the prohibition amendment by the required number of States will be watched by the wets and drys of America with no greater interest than by French

statesmen, who have set out to put the country on a more advantageous basis of world trade.

It was three days ago when the French Government declared itself, but the importance of the act was lost sight of for the moment in the rush of battle news. What the Ministry voted was, in brief, to declare that in April, 1919, all of France's existing fifty-two most-favored-nation trade agreements with other countries will cease.

Thereafter with a clean slate France will ask every country of the world with it may be at peace, what if offers in the way of a bargaining tariff. She will then make new agreements in the light of her own industrial situation, so greatly modified by the war, and in the light of plans and hopes for future industrial development.

It is obvious that a country which bars itself from receiving one of the chief French exports—wine—will be handicapped to that extent in bargaining for new trade against mutual advantage.

### Aim To Promote French Industry

France is acting alone in the matter. The new decision of the Government has nothing to do with the allied economic conference of 1916, which favored a trade boycott on Germany after the war. That was the conference which President Wilson had in mind when in August, 1917, in the course of his reply to the Pope he said: "The establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile."

France now agrees with Wilson. Her present move looks forward to developing herself into an industrial and commercial country. Because that the whole principle of civilization and progress should be impeded by a victory of our enemies, who are trying to make world domination by the sword."

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Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

Burr's Bradley

## King George On Tour Of Textile Centers

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—Their Majesties have arrived at Bradford on a three-day tour of the textile centers.

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumakura M. June 1  
Per NYK s.s. Chikuzen M. June 4  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru M. June 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. June 16

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. June 11  
Per P.M. s.s. Okinawa M. June 13  
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... June 24  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tokyo Maru M. June 25  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30  
For Manila:  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 3  
MAILS DUE  
Kashima Maru ..... Due June 2  
No other mail is scheduled for despatch from America prior to May 16 and no mail is expected on the Tokyo

## Your Doctor

will advise you not to drink unfiltered water.

He will point out the danger attending the use of impure water, the probability of contracting disease as a result of carelessness in this regard. In all likelihood he will recommend a

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because a majority of doctors, hospitals and sanatoriums use this filter.

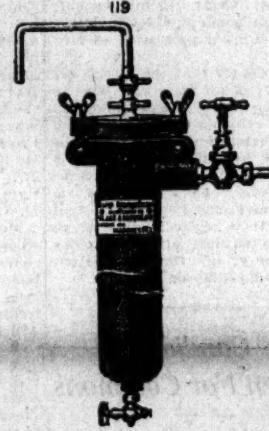
Your dispensary can supply you with a Brownlow Filter, buy one now before the hot weather and hot weather epidemics are here.

See a Brownlow demonstrated; see how it is made and you will appreciate why YOU need one.

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Cigarettes

It is necessary for you to try Commander but once to appreciate its better size and pleasing qualities.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

**SPORTS** □ **Latest News of Athletic World** □ **GOSSIP****REDS AND BLUES TODAY;  
GAME STARTS AT THREE**

Cy Wilhoit To Captain Shanghai  
Again; Tientsin Club  
May Come Here

The Red Sox and Blue Sox will hook up this afternoon in the third game of the week. The set-to will start at three o'clock and it behoves the players to be on hand at that hour. The Memorial Day game was billed for 3.30 o'clock and started at five and there were plenty of disgruntled spectators. It's three o'clock today.

The only other item of interest in local baseballdom yesterday was the appointment of Cy Wilhoit as captain of the Shanghai Club. As yet the latter organization is very much in the air because of a lack of opponents but President Bunn said last night that there is a possibility of bringing a club from Tientsin toward the end of the season.

The University of the Philippines may or may not be seen here. A recent letter from Manila brought the news that the Varsity nine was preparing for a trip to Formosa and possibly Japan. If the trip is made, Shanghai will be included in the itinerary. The next mail from Manila should bring further details of the proposed tour. Waseda University is holding the University of the Philippines up for a two-year contract and the Manila club has been hesitating on the agreement because of the Far Eastern Olympiad in the Philippines in 1916. The Japanese team would make the trip there anyway, yet the Tokio players insist on visiting Manila in February as well as in May.

There is little hope of the Brooklyn coming to Shanghai, while the other U. S. Navy teams are only mediocre. However, we have the Reds and the Blues and the Hong league gets under way Tuesday.

Again, it's three o'clock today. Yesterday a score of Hong players were out for practice and an impromptu game was staged between two clubs. On one side were Standard Oil Company tossers and others while the other nine was composed largely of Andersen, Meyer Company candidates. No score was kept; nobody had an adding machine.

The casualty list:

Eddy p, Bunn 1b, Stevens c,
Fleschner 2b, Ganda ss, Crow 3b,
Turner H, Gardner cf, Rugh rf,
Burke 3b, Holliday ss, Correa 2b,
Hykes 1b, Westaway lf, Twogood cf,
Bradley c, Meade p, Fenton rf.

**Kiangwan Races Today**

The 44th Gymkhana Meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at Kiangwan today. The first saddling bell will be sounded at 1.30 p.m., and the day's racing will open with a three-quarter mile sprint—the Hopeful Plate—at 1.45 p.m. There are ten races on the program, including a handicap steeplechase, the Summer Handicap, and a selling Plate. Special trains will leave the Shanghai North Station at 1.00, 1.30, 2.00 and 2.15 p.m., and there will be a service of cars from both the Central Garage and the Eastern Garage.

**Cricket This Afternoon**

A cricket match will be played this afternoon at the Recreation Ground between "A" Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps and Shanghai Recreation Club teams. The match will start at 2.15 o'clock. The following will represent "A" Company:

Lieut. W. J. Monk (Capt.), Capt. G. M. Billings, Cpl. D. H. Cooke, Privates J. E. Cameron, R. Grimshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, E. C. B. Lover, W. E. Anderson, J. E. Wilson, F. Milner and C. D. Field. Reserve. G. F. Forshaw.
---

**Chung Hwa Meet Today**

The Chung Hwa Engineering College, Sinza Terrace, will hold its Spring meet this afternoon. Chinese boxing and fencing will be included besides the regular athletic events.

**TONIGHT — APOLLO THEATRE — TONIGHT**

The First of the New Pathé Plays.

**THE MARK OF CAIN**

in which we present the two great artistes

**MRS. VERNON CASTLE** **ANTONIO MORENO**

"The best known woman in the world" "The popular idol of the cinema"

THIS IS A MYSTERY STORY OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE  
—KEEPS YOU GUESSING EVERY MINUTE

**WHO KILLED ROWLAND TROWBRIDGE?**

Come along tonight and see if you can solve the problem for it is one of those clever elusive plots.

ADAPTED FROM THE POPULAR NOVEL BY THAT WELL KNOWN WRITER, CAROLYN WELLS.

Pathé's British Gazette. *Pokes and Jabs*, The funny men in Portuguese Troops in England. *"THE REFORMER"*

A SURPRISE BOOKING BY THE MANAGEMENT

**EVENTS IN VLADIVOSTOCK**

All Eyes are turned now to this important city on which rests possibly the future of the Russian Empire. Our special representative has snapped some of the most important events of note during this last month.

**"Landing of the Allied Troops."**

Owing to the Bolshevik unrest this precautionary measure was taken in order to protect the lives and property of Allied subjects.

**"The Allied Squadrons"**

The Japanese Commander-in-chief and his staff on board.

**"Anglo Japanese Patrols on Duty."**

The British Consulate and the guard on duty.  
The French Consulate guarded by Japanese Troops.

prisoners near his cell cooked up a story about his confession because he had spilled water in their cell when he was cleaning up the place. He alleged that after he had been starved, 50 cakes of rice were offered him for a confession. The prisoners who faked the story about his confession were given cigarettes and extra food by the detective, he said.

**DISASTROUS FIRE IN MOSCOW**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Moscow, May 28.—A fire, which broke out in a munition-train at Kazan Station, spread to many houses and lasted all day. Seven warehouses full of merchandise and 350 trucks were destroyed. The damage is estimated at thirty million roubles.

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WEATHER  
Very cloudy but slowly improving  
weather.

**BIRTH**

HEIDENSTAM.—On May 31st, 1918,  
at 568 Great Western Road,  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Von  
Heidenstam, a son.

15221

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, JUNE 1, 1918

**Economy In Peking**  
A REUTTER telegram from Peking that appeared in our yesterday's issue stated that Premier Tuan Chi-jui has instructed the Audit Department to reduce the expenditure of the various Ministries by Tls. 32,763,700. At first blush this step appears as a commendable course of action dictated by a wholesome desire to effect retrenchment in the national expenditure, but if the Government is sincerely desirous of curtailing national expenditure, it has certainly got hold of the wrong end of the stick. There is far greater scope for retrenchment and reform in other directions than a mere reduction of administrative expenditure based on a rough and ready plan. Economy—genuine economy—lies in a totally different direction.

One of the more outstanding abuses that exist unchecked in the official life of the Capital is the pernicious practice of one man holding several posts at one and the same time. The scramble for the loaves and fishes that necessarily form the accompaniment to these concurrent posts would be amusing were it not responsible for the conversion of the country's sources of revenue and wealth into a milch-cow for the benefit of greedy and dishonest officials. It is quite a common thing to see one man hold the post of "professor" in the Government University, councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary to the Cabinet, adviser on plague-prevention, consulting expert on river conservancy and floods, and numerous other departments of activity which it would weary the reader to enumerate in detail.

There is not a particle of exaggeration in the above statement, which is based on positive facts. There are numbers of officials who hold more than a dozen posts simultaneously. The manner in which they go about the task of discharging their duties to the State is amusing no less than instructive. A time-table is carefully drawn up apportioning an hour here, a half-hour there, daily, so as to create the necessary atmosphere of industry. The practice is reduced almost to a science. There is one worthy official within the writer's knowledge who runs the business end of a newspaper. If, perchance, it so happens that his other responsibilities do not clash with his duties in connection with the management of the newspaper, he condescends to devote half an hour or an hour—if he happens to be seized by industrial fervor—to the conduct of the newspaper business.

If, however, his pupils in the University get restive, he does not attend to his newspaper duties at all but hastens to impart knowledge to thirsty brains. In the meanwhile, the floods, plague, the foreign affairs of the nation and the fortunes of the Cabinet are left to take care of themselves. If, in a moment of caprice, the students decide that their tutor is no longer fit to instruct them, the "professor"

gracefully retires as a matter of course, for in Peking an unwritten precedent has been established by the students that they have the right to pick and choose their teachers, be they foreign or Chinese, which, in the case of some of the latter, is not altogether an unmixed evil. Being, however, a jack of all trades and master of none, the worthy official with multiplied activities forthwith sets out to fill in the gap created by his elimination from the University, and, by a most logical process of feasting and entertaining, plants himself in the forestry department by way of keeping his industrial continuity whetted.

Of course, this multiplication of posts, although it is an excellent way of preventing the intellects of ambitious men from getting blunt and rusty, at the same time involves considerable unnecessary disbursements by the State. The Government might with advantage devote its energies to the elimination of some if not all of the nepotism and other forms of abuse that at present disgrace the official world of the Capital. Its exchequer would not then be in a state of constant depletion. Retrenchment may be effected outside the Government Ministries, although at the same time there is ample scope for reform also in these departments of the Government. It is a positive disgrace that a large number of worthless and inefficient men should be allowed to cling with parasitic persistence to posts for which they are not fitted and which are literally created to give them additional jobs. In the absence of a sane, incorruptible and well-balanced parliament, there can be no check to such abuses, which we are afraid must continue indefinitely, to the impoverishment of the State. National accountancy is *non est* in China.

There is another channel through which retrenchment may be effected, the continuance of the civil strife in this country involves a continuous and heavy drain on the resources of the land, rich as it is. The national exchequer cannot indefinitely stand the strain of maintaining these forces in the field. It is within the power of the Government to put a period to the wasting struggle, which is not likely to carry the Government very far. If the Government honestly devoted itself to developing the resources of the country instead of being in a state of eternal rivalry with political opponents, there would be enough money and enough material wealth in this country to rehabilitate China financially without resort to foreign loans and without sacrifice of vital resources. But apparently, nothing short of a calamity can bring the warring factions in this distracted land to their senses. If they are waiting for a catastrophe to occur before they can be induced to call a halt to the present dangerous strife, they will perhaps not be disappointed. But then they will be "Too late!"

**All Over The Far East**

The Governor of Shantung has issued regulations governing the formation of Chambers of Commerce in the districts under his jurisdiction.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that the Bolsheviks have dismissed the local Municipal Council and arrested all the members.

From Tokio it is learnt that Japan has a law which grants subsidies for motor cars manufactured by Japanese or purchased by Japanese from domestic or foreign manufacturers, with the provision that, in time of war they may be requisitioned by the Government for military service. The cars subsidised must have a carrying capacity of at least one ton.

The whole of the Japanese marines on guard duty at Vladivostok for the protection of the Japanese residents was relieved with a fresh detachment on the 5th.

Things remain quiet in the port without any particular change in the situation.

Col. Watanabe (aide-de-camp to H.I.M. the Emperor) has been ordered by H.I.M. the Emperor to inquire after the Japanese troops in China.

The chaplain on board H.M.S. Suffolk now at Vladivostok went ashore Sunday a week ago on a holiday visit to the suburbs of Vladivostok. He failed to return and a search party was sent out. He was found dead in the suburbs. On examination, a bullet wound was discovered running through the head, which must have caused an instantaneous death. The deceased carried a revolver, but the suicide theory is scouted. It is believed to be a case of murder.—M.D.N.

The Tayeh Iron & Steel Works a new integral of the Hun Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Co. situated about 6 miles below Huang Shih Kang on the Yangtze River, has just completed there a ferro-concrete pontoon of 100 ft. long by 20 ft. wide.

This pontoon, being the first one of its kind on the Yangtze River, is now lying afloat in front of the Works' Bunding. The cost of this pontoon is said to be only about one third of the cost for a steel pontoon of the same size. Repair and maintenance will be practically nil, while the life of the pontoon of such construction is almost infinite. Shipping companies may find it of interest to learn more of such a vessel when considering the present difficulty in getting steel plates.

**Henry Ford On Victory By Tool-Power**

Henry Ford tells us that we can win the war if we will only throw into the balance the whole weight of our industries and tool-power. In an article contributed to The American Machinist (New York, April 11)

"Uncle Henry" assures us that the victory will be to him who masters the best machinery; for this war is "the greatest engineering feat the world has ever known." Thus it behooves us to see that our factory-management is perfect and that our use of machinery is the fullest possible. Moreover, we must organise to concentrate our industrial resources upon essential war-work. What we need

is leadership and labor, working in confidence and harmony. He himself has given a striking example of how production may be increased without strikes or wage-dis

cussion; and he is entitled to speak with authority. He writes:

"The United States produces half the steel and half the coal of the world. Converted into machinery of warfare, this would be decisive on the West front.

"Russia, with man-power of 185,000,000, was almost entirely lacking in machine-power. She mobilised 15,000,000 men, but she sent them into battle poorly equipped, armed with obsolete rifles, small-caliber guns, and in many cases only with clubs. This poorly equipped and poorly armed army was pitted against the vastly superior rifles, machine guns, and large caliber cannon which were turned out in vast quantities by great factories and a highly organised railroad system in Germany.

"Russia lost 5,000,000 men and her power collapsed. The lesson for us is that not numbers nor latent resources, but better machinery and better organisation are decisive in warfare.

"Trenches can be conquered and the stalemate of the West front broken if we develop and use the right machinery. For a long time in the Middle Ages castles were impregnable when men attacked them with spears and catapults, but they fell easily to the new tools using gunpowder. To me it seems out of place to send men with bare bodies and rifles against trenches of concrete with barbed wire, machine guns, and cannon. A small tank can be made for attack that will carry two men and a machine gun with armor protection strong enough to resist the hail of machine-gun bullets and shrapnel splinters. Such tanks, standardised to one model, could be produced at the rate of one or two thousand a day. Once production was started ninety thousand tanks could be made in three months. Distributed equally along the West front, this would place one tank every eighteen feet. In each tank two men shielded by armor-plate with a machine gun would have the offensive power of fifty soldiers with rifles. That advantage would come from possession of the better piece of fighting machinery. Soldiers would stand in line to have a chance to attack in such outposts.

"In our food-problems also we have failed to realise that the solution lies in the increase of tool-power on the land. The farms of England, France, and America have been drained of their men, first to fill the armies, then to fill the munition-factories, so that today food-production lags. For three decades men have been leaving the farm to get to the easier work of the factories and on railroads where engine-power has removed the drudgery of heavy muscular labor. The curse of Adam to labor in the sweat of the brow still rests upon farm-workers. It remains for America to carry engine-power to agriculture. Until 1850 harvesting and threshing were done by human muscles using sickle, scythe, and flail. Then America

had to learn to use the horse-drawn reaper, the thresher, the binder, the harvester, the binder and harvesting machine and shifted these tasks to the animal. Today America must substitute engine-power for human and animal muscles on all kinds of farm-work.

"A tractor-engine will plow, harvest, seed, pull binders, make hay, cut ensilage, pump water, churn and do the chores of the farm. It will multiply the power of every farm-worker and give him new joy and pride in his work. It will keep the boy on the farm. With the aid of tractors a reduced number of farm-laborers can still produce a full crop.

"One tractor sent to France or England now will produce fifty times its weight and bulk in wheat and food this year. One ship carrying tractors now is as good as fifty ships carrying food next fall.

"In a properly organised factory running on one model an ordinary workman can build a tractor in fifteen days, and each tractor will add the working-power of two or three men to a farm during the whole year. Fifteen thousand men can produce one thousand tractors a day, or three hundred thousand tractors a year.

"We shall get more food not by bookkeeping and clerical regulation in the cities, but by the use of more and better machinery on the land."

But success in producing great quantities of industrial output from our factories will never come, Mr. Ford says, from absentee control. This can never get the best out of the factory. The heads of industry must live close to their work; they must know metals and machines and be ready to give every man a square deal. He goes on:

"Men don't work for money alone. Ten dollars a day will not hold men in some places. The things of life that are worth while make the strongest appeal to the workman. Above all, he must have something to hope for in the future. There must be something in the plant, in the business, that he can tie to and look forward to. Many war-plants are having labor troubles because the men know that the business is built on a speculation for a quick profit and will be dropped. Such plants offer their workers no hope.

"The case with which we have been able to increase production at the Ford plant was due largely to the willing co-operation of a vast army of workers. We have had no strike; no wage discussion. Our men have willingly, eagerly turned to every task that has been set for them. They deserve credit for most of the progress that we have made in the production of ship, tractors, and airplane parts. They know that the company is not seeking profit from war-work. Corporate and business leadership that measures its success by war-profits in the balance-sheet can't object if workmen take the same viewpoint. Profiteering breeds distrust and antagonism. Yet today smooth teamwork between labor and leadership is needed for the very life of our nation. Today every man must lose himself in order to find with his fellow men his soul anew in the nation."

"Our democracy is on trial. Can our institutions bring out the latent energies of our people and the moral forces of discipline and order? Can we subordinate individual selfishness and profiteering to the welfare of the group? If so—and I am sure that we can—we shall win the war. We know that armed robbery and land-grabbing belong to the primitive ages; today civilised men take their cases to court. In supporting President Wilson's national policies we stand for a reign of justice and right among nations. With him we are fighting for the birth of a new-world order based upon the rights of the common people."

Perhaps this is why engineers may be relied upon in an emergency—why in the midst of bursting shells, flame and the noise and din of an inferno, the engineer stands calmly watching the proceedings and coolly figuring out the sensible thing to do. Of course, it must be remembered that engineers are trained for war as no other men are trained for it. Even in times of peace, the engineer is invariably modest, shy of publicity—always a man of action rather than a talker.

Unlike most scientists, the engineer claims no special or superior knowledge of the universe. Engineering, he will tell you, is merely the use of common sense, and be quite unconscious that he is claiming for his profession one of the most uncommon things in the world.

And, to a great extent, this is the fight of the engineer in war. Suppose, for example, that an American army of several hundred thousand men suddenly decided to camp in a stretch of woods in the midst of several nice but old-fashioned farms near your town. There would be no barracks, no drainage, no drinking water, no lighting facilities, no connection with a base of supplies ten miles beyond. A rather helpless situation for an army, isn't it?

Yet, that is what would constantly occur in Europe if it were not for the engineer. Out of this stretch of woods and old-fashioned farms the engineer must build a military city, with housing facilities for the soldiers; shelter for munitions; pipes for drinking water with several pumping stations; artificial scenery to mislead the enemy; lighting facilities that extend even to underground dugouts along the line of the trenches, and narrow gauge railways connecting with the nearest base of supplies.

The French government has set aside seaports for the use of the American army. Hence, one of the first tasks of American engineers reaching France last fall was to put these ports into perfect working condition for the landing of supplies and troops. Following the first company of engineers which sailed from New York, went also a shipload of engineering machinery. According to the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the value of the railroad materials and rolling stock alone purchased in

**THE ARMY ENGINEERS**

By Frederic J. Haskin

The American army engineer corps is now larger than the United States Army was at the beginning of the war. Thousands of engineers are staging the war in France attending to all the work of construction for the American army from building wharves and piers at the American ports of disembarkation to the installation of water pipes in the first line trenches.

Thousands are still in the United States working on military inventions, training in the training camps, and awaiting the order to sail. "Modern warfare," says an officer of the Army Engineers Corps, "has largely become a conflict between the engineers of the countries engaged." Time and again has victory depended upon the alert intelligence and prompt action of a company of engineers.

Time and again have engineers saved the day in an emergency. Bridges have been demolished to prevent the advance of an army, and engineers have calmly gone to work and built them up again; railroads have been hastily thrown across agricultural areas to facilitate a sudden movement of troops, and in some places modern filtration plants have been rapidly constructed where troops had to remain for a week or so and where the drinking water was tainted.

The army engineer in this war is like a theatrical business manager. He must attend to all the practical details of the play—the scenery, the electrical lighting apparatus, camouflage and transportation accommodations for the company. But the modern army is a road company of a strenuous order. Its acts are always unexpected and always different, so that the engineer never has any idea what will be demanded of him next. In this new western drama a company of American engineers were suddenly called upon to fight, and instantly they dropped their tools, with which they had been building a branch railway connection, and picked up their guns. By the swift decision of their commander these engineers entered the battle at the psychological moment and prevented the enemy from taking the town. He had acted upon his own initiative—the engineering initiative, which is seldom wrong. "Hey, boys, we've got to get to get into this!" was all he said.

The magnitude of the engineering task encountered in this war is little appreciated by the layman. Little, so far, has been said about that phase of it. The engineer is invariably modest, shy of publicity—always a man of action rather than a talker. Unlike most scientists, the engineer claims no special or superior knowledge of the universe. Engineering, he will tell you, is merely the use of common sense, and be quite unconscious that he is claiming for his profession one of the most uncommon things in the world.

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American engineers have built roads for the American army with American road machinery. It is necessary that as little strain as possible be put upon the resources of France, which have already been taxed to the uttermost, so American working equipment is used in every case where the construction is for the American army.

All these things and many others, the nature of which is not divulged by the army, are done by American engineers at the front. One company of engineers is working a series of quarries; others work solely on maps of the fighting zone; others are dredging a new harbor "somewhere" on the French coast, and still others are in charge of gas and flame attacks and of placing underground mines for the destruction of the Germans.

In the United States, the engineering common sense of which engineers speak so lightly, is being applied to certain ordnance problems with gratifying success. All these activities, of course, are cloaked in the darkest secrecy.

"We are not giving any information to the enemy if we can help it," said an officer in speaking of these secret activities of the Engineer Corps. He is one of the builders of the Panama Canal, but still regards engineering as an unremarkable science. Nevertheless, he recognises its usefulness. "In spite of our best efforts," he says, "the war will probably last much longer than most of us imagine it will last. Its conclusion and results will depend largely upon the absolutely self-sacrificing efforts of the engineers of the United States."

**Names in The News**  
Rosalie is the name given by the French soldier to his bayonet. Some think the term is derived from the fact that St. Rosalie is the patron of Bayonne, the place from which the weapon receives its dictionary name; others that it came of the color acquired by the bayonet in doing its work.

**TENNIS RACKETS**

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

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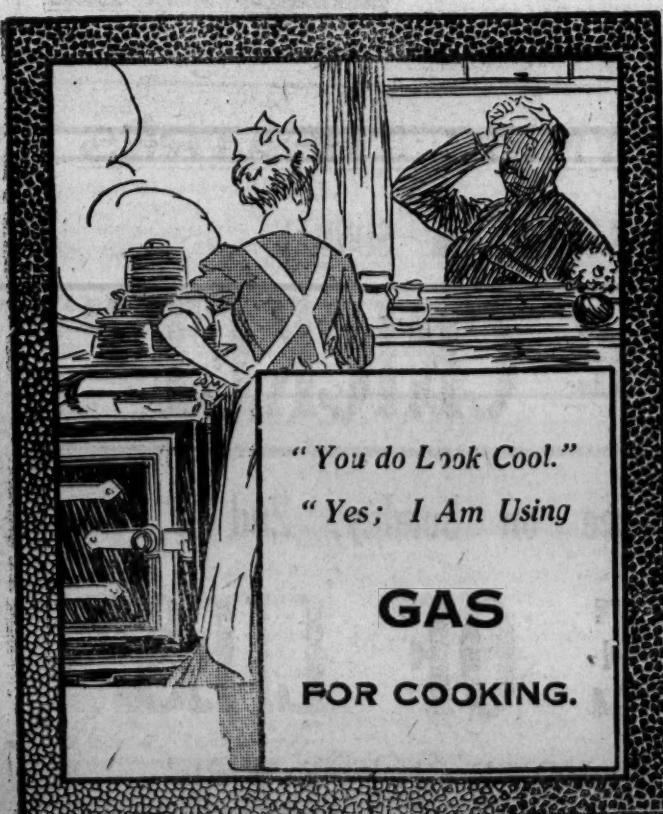
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## Nature's Gravitation Magic

By Garrett P. Serviss

A reader who accepts the Galilean law that all bodies fall under the action of gravity at the same speed, without regard to their weight, is puzzled by an experiment of his own, which he thus describes: "Well, if the law holds good, all falling bodies upon the coasting experiment does a man weighing 200 pounds come down hill, coasting on a bicycle, faster than one weighing only 150 pounds? At first I thought it might be due to the easier running of the heavier man's machine, but on exchanging machines the contradiction of Galileo's law proved to be positive."

The inquirer's statement of the law is quite accurate, and therefrom arises the interesting paradox that troubles him. The law is that all bodies fall under the action of gravity at the same velocity provided that there is no resistance. The friction of the air furnishes resistance and when the bodies are light this resistance may greatly diminish the velocity.

But when the bodies are dense and heavy the air resistance may be disregarded, except for purposes of exact experimentation.

Thus, Galileo disregarded the air resistance in his celebrated experiment of dropping cannon balls from the leaning tower of Pisa.

The balls, although one weighed ten pounds, and the other only one pound, struck the ground simultaneously as far as sight and hearing could determine, after a vertical fall of say 150 feet. Being both of the same density, the surface of the larger must have been about 4.6 times greater than that of the smaller, but on the other hand, its momentum was ten times greater, which more than sufficed to overcome the increased resistance due to the larger surface. To demonstrate the law strictly the experiment should be tried in a perfect vacuum. There a grain of dust, or a feather, would fall as swiftly as a marble or a lead bullet.

Now, to understand the case of the coasting bicycles, we must remember that there are two ways of measuring the effects of gravity. The ordinary way is to estimate it by the weight that it imparts to a body. Gravitation is a force that acts equally upon all the particles making up a body. If there are many such particles the body is heavy under the pull of gravity; if there are few, it is light.

If a heavy and a light body are set in motion with the same velocity the heavy one will have more momentum (velocity multiplied by mass or weight) and consequently more ability to overcome resistance and to strike a heavy blow.

But when we are dealing with falling bodies, or bodies that get their motion solely from the force of gravity, we disregard the weight and consider only the velocity, because the velocity is constant for all the same for all bodies, independent of their weight. Yet when they are once in motion, if there is any resistance, like that of the air, to be overcome, the heavier body will, in certain circumstances, get ahead.

Suppose, for instance, that two small bodies of the same size, but one weighing 100 times as much as the other, fall together from a great height. They will start at the same speed and for a short time will gain velocity at the same rate; but since the resistance of the air increases with the velocity the light body will soon begin to be retarded, because it is less able to overcome the

resistance. If it is very light it may be arrested while the other goes on.

There would be a similar result if the two bodies were of the same weight but one had a surface much larger than the other. The latter would be retarded because the resistance would increase with the surface. This is what causes a feather to drift slowly down, while a bit of lead of the same weight falls swiftly.

Now, in the coasting experiment there is not only the resistance of the air to be overcome, but also, which is much more important, the friction of the wheels upon the road.

The amount of the friction is nearly equal for the two machines and the air resistance not being notably different, the heavier rider would have the advantage of momentum in the ratio of 4 to 3 for overcoming the resistance, and on a long hill might get a decided lead. If dressed alike, the heavier rider would present only about one-third more surface to the air than the lighter, and the percentage of one-third increase in weight.

As far as air resistance is concerned, it is only the surface of a body that has to be considered. And because, when a body decreases in size, the surface becomes smaller at a less rapid rate than the volume, or mass, it is possible to have particles so small that separately they cannot fall against the resistance of the air, although if a great number of them are compacted together they will fall readily.

If you double the diameter of a sphere you increase its surface four times and its volume, mass or weight eight times. If you multiply the diameter by 10 you make the surface 100 times and the weight 1,000. In that way, in the ordinary vapor floating in the air, the increased weight when combined into drops thousands of times more massive than any of the separate particles are able by their momentum, to fall to the ground despite the resistance of the air. A cloud floats because its particles are too minute to gain sufficient momentum under the pull of gravity to come down. But remove the air and they would descend like a microscopic grapeshot.

## The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"As time goes by folks is getting more and more saving," said the Manicure Lady. "I ain't had half a dozen customers since Monday. That ain't going to keep me this here profession very long, George."

"Folks has got other things to think of besides their fingernails these days," declared the Head Barber.

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A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative.

I TS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescing saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

## KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 31, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate

@ 1081=Tls. 92.38

@ 7.35=Mex. \$125.69

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 73.2875

Shai Gold Bars: 978 tael Tls. 297

Bar Silver ..... Tls. —

Copper, Cash ..... per tael 1795

Silver Bars:

Buying rate @ 4/5d.=Tls. 4.40

@ each, 7.35=Mex. \$6.00

Peking Bar ..... —

Native Interest ..... .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 45d.

Bank Rate of Discount: — 5%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m.s. ..... %

4 m.s. ..... %

5 m.s. ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai: 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4768

Consols ..... —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/6d.

Demand 4/6d.

India ..... T.T. 303

Paris ..... T.T. 620

Paris ..... Demand 621

New York ..... T.T. 108

New York ..... Demand 1081

Hongkong ..... T.T. 701

Japan ..... T.T. 482

Batavia ..... T.T. 2134

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.

London ..... 4 m.s. Doy. 4/8d.

London ..... 6 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.

London ..... 6 m.s. Doy. 4/9d.

Paris ..... 4 m.s. 645

New York ..... 4 m.s. Doy. 1112

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

ESTATES FOR MAY

H.M. Tls. 4/6d. 4/6d. £1

" 1054 = France 6.78

" 9.88 1953 Gold \$1

" 1.491 Yes 2.26

" 1.15 Rupees 3.70

" 1.50 Roubles —

" 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

78, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Weeks and Co. Pays 8 Percent Dividend

At the eighteenth general meeting held at the head office, No. 27 Kiangsu Road, the shareholders of Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., reviewed another successful year, passing a vote for the payment of a dividend of 8 percent for the year ending February 28, 1918, and recommending a bonus to the staff of 15 percent.

In the absence of Mr. L. J. Cubitt, chairman of directors, who was indisposed, Mr. H. M. Little presided. He was supported by Mr. R. H. Gaskin, director, Mr. T. E. Truman, secretary and general manager, and other shareholders representing in all 5,278 shares.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the chairman said: "Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business, I would like to express my regret, in which I am sure you will all join, that our Chairman Mr. L. J. Cubitt, is unable to be present today, owing to indisposition which necessitated his having a complete rest and change.

"I will now ask the Secretary to read the Auditors' Report.

"The report and accounts for the year ended February 28th have been circulated to shareholders, and I presume you would wish me to follow the business, I would like to express my regret, in which I am sure you will all join, that our Chairman Mr. L. J. Cubitt, is unable to be present today, owing to indisposition which necessitated his having a complete rest and change.

"Shareholders have received two copies of the accounts, one was due to a printer's error in the first copy sent out, item \$2,630.00 under Property additions and improvements lot 52, being printed in the wrong column.

"During the year under review the statement which your chairman referred to last year have by no means diminished.

The restricted output of manufactured goods, shortage of cargo space, owing to ships being required for other purposes, have been the principal factors operating against an easy running of our business.

"The statement of accounts your directors are able to place before you today shows that notwithstanding the increased difficulties, our business has been quite satisfactory, due in the main to the foresight and ability of our general manager. The volume maintains a steady increase and we began the current year on March 1st with stocks heavier by nearly \$27,000 than in the corresponding date of 1917 and nearly \$134,000 heavier than 1916, which places us in a good position for the current year, with our overraft with shareholders somewhat reduced compared to last year.

"The Shanghai property yielded a profit, and the Hankow property has practically reached a paying basis.

"The old bungalow at Kuling, which has been entirely written off our books, was found to be very inconvenient and unsuitable for the increasing summer trade, has now been pulled down and replaced by a modern building arranged for a store and residence for the staff. We have reason to believe that the new building, which is constructed of dressed stone, is substantial, conveniently arranged and artistic. We expect it will be ready for this season's trade at the usual time. A few photographs of the building have just been received and you are invited to examine them at the close of the meeting.

"Profit and loss account contains nothing of an unusual nature. In addition to the actual amount written off for bad and doubtful debts, it was considered prudent to add another \$1,500 to the reserve for this contingency. The allowances for depreciation on trade fixtures, furniture, vans, stud and machinery are on a liberal scale.

"The amount written off additions and improvements to property is at the usual rate of 20%, but in addition to this your directors recommend that the balance of \$6,130.00 standing at this account be also written off. The small item of \$270 also deducted from this account is for some material which had been taken out of the Shanghai buildings in the course of alterations used in the Kuling building.

"Turning to the balance sheet, \$1,311.96 which has been added to reserve account, was shown last year as premium on shares; it is now recommended to add another sum of \$8,688.04 to reserve to bring it to the round figure of \$35,000.

"The balance at credit of exchange account has been transferred to credit of stock account, with ex-

ception of \$1,982.47 added to exchange fluctuation account which now stands at \$10,000.

"The over draft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is somewhat lower than last year, and after deducting the balances, at credit of the various dollar accounts, the net liability is \$205,922.11. Sundry debtors are some \$12,000 higher than last year, due to our increased turnover and doubtless the heavy calls made on individuals for war loans and charities make payment of accounts slower than usual. This receives careful attention and the allowances and reserves are considered ample.

"The value at which our buildings now stand represents \$38,000 of their original cost and it is proposed to write off another \$10,000 this year.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with your Directors that the accounts show our business to be in a very satisfactory condition, and that could not be attained except by the loyal service of the Staff, and especially the general manager who in addition to his other duties still has to bear the extra work of secretary. I will presently ask you to give tangible expression of our appreciation by voting a bonus to the staff.

"Our secretary, Captain Studd, is still serving with the Chinese Labor Corps in France and is, I am glad to say, in excellent health.

"In deciding on recommending a dividend of 8% your directors have adhered to their former conservative policy of keeping well within the profits made during the year, and in building up reserves, which in their consideration, with so many uncertainties before us, is more than ever the sound thing to do.

"I will now propose the first resolution. That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

"Before putting it to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability."

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were then moved and adopted:

That the report and accounts for the year ending February 28 be passed.

That a dividend of 8 percent for the year be declared, writing off \$10,000 from Buildings Account, \$6,130 off Alterations and Improvements, placing \$8,688.04 to Reserve, and carrying forward to new account, the amount of \$10,132.81.

That Mr. H. M. Little be re-elected a director.

That a sum not exceeding 10 percent

TONIGHT — at 9.15 p.m. — TONIGHT GRAND OPENING Of The Open Air Cinema

IN THE "VERDUN GARDEN"

(474 — Avenue Joffre — 474)

Present MOLLIE KING The Charming Artiste and the Clever Actor ROBERT WARWICK featuring in

ALL MAN an over powering comedy Play in 5 Parts with its fascinating Glamour and temptation. Pictured with vivid realism.

LUCIEN HIS DOG AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW Amusing Comedy in 2 parts.

YOU MUST HEAR OUR EXCELLENT GRAND ORCHESTRA of 6 European Musicians.

N.B.—Only Big Productions will be shown in our Cinema and up-to-date Vaudeville Artistes will appear shortly.

Admission Prices:

Reserved Seats \$1.50 — Unreserved Seats \$0.70

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 31, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official S.M.C. 5½% debt 1915 @ Tls. 80.00

Unofficial Hall and Holtz \$14.00

Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.50

Kungki Cotton Tls. 14.75

Yangtszeopoo Cotton Tls. 8.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00

## Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on May 29:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$94 per picul equivalent to ls. 11 1/4d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$94 per picul equivalent to ls. 11 1/4d. in London.

Market very dull with a falling tendency, offered 791 tons sold 381 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that their Singapore auctions this week showed prices of \$94 to \$91 for Pale Crepe and \$94 to \$88 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easy.

## U. S. COURT CASES

Testimony was heard by Judge C.

S. Lobinger in the United States

Court for China yesterday in a suit brought against the Barkley

Co., Inc., by Mr. S. Helman on

seek to have him restrained.

## AMUSEMENTS

## ST. GEORGE'S GARDEN CINEMA

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Thursday, May 30th

## CHARLEY CHAPLIN

will be

## AT HOME TO MEET YOU

From 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

We shall present a series of the great successes in which Charley won fame and fortune.

"THE FLOOR-WALKER" | "EASY STREET" | "A BUSY DAY"

Two Parts Two Parts One Part

Also pictorial of the latest events in Vladivostok

LANDING OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

Owing to the Bolshevik unrest, measures were taken to protect life and property of Allied subjects.

The Japanese Admiral and Commander-in-Chief with his staff, on land.

The Allied Men O' War in the Harbor. Glimpses of the town.

Anglo-Japanese patrols on duty.

The British Consulate and military guards.

French Consulate Guard, etc., etc.

## Enjoy a Show in the Open Air

Popular Prices



## "The Eldorado"

3 Jukong Road.

High-Class Vaudeville

and Dance Hall!

The Williamson Troupe!

7 Star Artistes' 7

Miss Irene Swan

American Transformation

Dances

Miss Rigoletto

New Songs and Dances

Miss Paola,

Society Entertainer

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders ..... 1,200,000

**Head Office:**

22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Geeson, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Salgon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Tavoy (Lower)

Foochow Medan

Hai Phong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

**Shanghai Branch:**

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,998,923.65

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dowell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale,

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patteaden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 36,980,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

one-third of the Capital, i.e. Fra. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelet.

General Manager, A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE

24, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION.

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Hainan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

18 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.

G. CARRERE.

managers for China

Japan and India

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

Commercial Bank of China

Authorised Capital ..... H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,332,950.00

Reserve Fund ..... H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 14	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 15	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 23	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 20	—	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. G.P.R.	
July 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. J.M.S.S. Co.	
July 21	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. U.P.R.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 1	—	Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 3	—	Kobe & Osaka	Tambo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 8	—	N'saki, Kobe, Osaka	Tatagami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 1	4.00 Ningpo	Kingateen Maru	Chi. G.M.S.N. Co.
June 2	D.L. Singapore	Kingbow Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 2	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
June 3	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 3	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
June 3	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 4	Hongkong	Kashime Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 4	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 4	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sungtien	Br. B. & S.
June 11	4.00 Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 14	Hongkong	China	Jap. O.S.K.
June 15	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 16	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 1	D.L. Antung & Newchwang	Paoching	Br. B. & S.
June 1	10.00* W'wei, C'fao & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
June 1	C'fao	Irene	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 2	Tientsin direct	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 2	D.L. W'wei, C'fao, T'sin	Kingting	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 4	3.00 W'wei, C'fao & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 4	7.00* Dairen (direct)	Sakado Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 6	10.00* W'wei, C'fao, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
June 8	10.00* W'wei, C'fao, T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
June 12	T'sin, Dairen, T'tau	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 31	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
May 31	— Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
May 31	— Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	
May 31	— Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 31	— Tientsin	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
May 31	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting	Capt. C. W. Williams	will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungding, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.		
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungding, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.		
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungding, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.		
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungding, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.		

\*The steamer will leave from the Yangtze River port of Ningpo.

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## SHIPPING

**N.Y.K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

(For Liverpool)

Tons

HIRANO MARU ..... 16,000

YOKOHAMA MARU ..... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. N. Teranaka, June 16

KASHIMA MARU ..... 18,000 Capt. I. Totsuka, June 20

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAKEHUMA MARU ..... 5,500 Capt. D. Aoyashima, June 7

WAKANOURA MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. D. Awashima, June 7

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, June 14

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 8,000 Capt. K. Soida, June 18

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

CHIKUZEN MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, June 6

TAKEHUMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, June 8

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 15

FOR JAPAN

KAMAKURA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. C. Shirai, June 1

TAMBA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Iiyasawa, June 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU ..... Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 June 3

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 July 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 July 23

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 June 19

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 July 17

AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Aug. 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai,

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY**

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamate Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamate Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamate Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kengsoo Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section.

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

**News Briefies**

The winning number in the raffle for the enamelled bracelet in aid of Red Cross funds is 159 and the holder may secure the prize on application to Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co.

Action for divorce was filed by Mrs. Wilhelmina Correa Hawley against Edward D. Hawley in the United States Court yesterday. The grounds claimed are desertion.

Three Chinese were ordered in the Mixed Court yesterday to be handed over to the Arsenal authorities for being implicated in the murder of a prominent Chinese, Bau Yanching, last year in the Sinza district.

Charged by the British-American Tobacco Co. and the British Cigarette Co. with forging their seals and wrappers, a Chinese shopkeeper was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court. The accused was caught while trying to have several seals of the companies made.

The Y. W. C. A. Normal School for Physical Education will hold a pageant at Eliza Yates School, North Szechuan Road, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The affair will be postponed in case of rain to next Wednesday.

Twelve Japanese Parliamentarians arrived at Shanghai yesterday to stay in this city for three days. They have been visiting South China and will visit the northern part before returning to their own country.

A Chinese found wandering about aboard the P. M. steamer Colombia at 4 a.m. Thursday told the steward that he had come aboard to say so long to his friend Ah Foong. The steward could recollect no such person on his staff, however, and the visitor was ordered expelled from the Settlement by the Mixed Court yesterday.

Members of the American Women's Club Executive Board and of the committee handling the garden fete will meet at the Carlton Cafe at 10 a.m. today to discuss plans for the fete.

The price goes up today on United States War Savings Stamps, rising from \$4.16 to \$4.17. Sales on the last day of the May rate yesterday were reported as brisk at the American Post Office.

A Chinese was brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing five fire nozzles, five hose couplings and 52 feet of fire hose from the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company's mill on West Soochow Road. The case was remanded for the Japanese Assessor.

The open-air cinema at the Verdun Gardens, Avenue Joffre, will open tonight. The gardens, which were opened as a cinema after being taken over from the Germans were a popular resort last summer.

**Race Meeting Results For Allied War Funds**

Mr. W. S. Jacksoff, chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, makes the following announcement of the Spring Race Meeting's turnover for war funds.

Receipts for War Funds and War Charities \$64,000 War Investments—China and Japan War Savings Association Sweep on the Champions \$6,250 Known investments in War Loan by winners in the Members' Cash Sweeps ..... 12,000 £12,250

The total voluntary contributions amount to \$18,325.50, which sum is included in the \$64,000 shown above.

From the following table it can be learned how the sum of \$64,000 has been distributed by the stewards of the Race Club, and on their behalf I express the hope these allocations meet with the approval of all whose generous aid ensured the success of the Spring 1918 Race Meeting.

British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem ..... \$5,000

Blind Children Fund ..... 2,500

Sailors War Orphans' Fund ..... 2,500

Fly Trap Fund ..... 2,200

Royal Flying Corps Hospital ..... 2,000

Mesopotamia Comforts Fund ..... 2,000

Belgian Relief Fund ..... 2,000

French War Orphans Fund ..... 2,000

Belgian Red Cross Society ..... 2,000

French Red Cross Society ..... 2,000

Portuguese War Charities ..... 2,000

American Red Cross, Local Relief ..... 2,000

Royal Flying Corps Convalescent Home ..... 2,000

Earl Roberts' Rest Home ..... 2,000

Comforts for Mine Sweepers Fund ..... 2,000

Stungai Wounded Fund ..... 2,000

Sikhs Wounded Fund ..... 2,000

Officer's Families Fund ..... 2,000

Veterans' Club ..... 1,000

British Homesteads Fund ..... 1,000

Australian Wounded Fund ..... 1,000

St. Monica's Society ..... 1,000

Cricket and Sports Gear for British Blue-jackets in Shanghai ..... 600

Shanghai Volunteers Xmas Gift Fund ..... 600

British Women's Work Association ..... \$3,000

General ..... \$3,000

Bandages ..... 3,000

£64,000

It may prove of general interest to

announce that up to the present time the Shanghai Race Club has been the means of procuring for:

War Funds and War Charities ..... \$375,138.26

War Investments ..... £24,795.17.7

It should also be noted that large sums have been donated and invested direct by fortunate winners, so that as the total of such sums is unknown to the Stewards and not included in the above, the actual results from racing must necessarily be greater than as shown.

It would be appreciated if, in future, winners who make direct donations and investments will kindly favor the Stewards with a memorandum of same, to enable a complete and correct record of the results from racing here to be shown.

W. S. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

July 31, 1918.

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# Business and Official Notices

## Important Notice

It is hereby notified by the undersigned that the buildings, situated opposite of S. N. R. Station, Shakwan, Nanking, have been now mortgaged to Mr. Woo Kwan-sung (吳桂森) only, and hereby declared that the said property, sold, on May 16th, 1918, to Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., through the Co.'s employee Zau Li-tser (邵立淵), was, on May 28th of the same year, purchased back from the said Co., through same Zau Li-tser. The Sale was made under an agreement of 3 documents and the property was registered by the said Co. at the British Consulate General, Nanking. Now these said documents have been returned to the undersigned as null and void and the British registration has been since cancelled. It is further declared that the said purchase has been fully settled and cleared.

TSAR YUAN YUAN DONG,  
Owner of the property.  
(業主蔡源堂啟)

18217

## NOTICE

All persons who borrowed flags and Red Cross emblems from the Red Cross Drive Headquarters, Nanking Road, for parade or other purposes, will oblige the committee by returning the same to W. A. B. Nichols, 18-a Kiangse Road.

## BILL SMITH

says:

*Some men are born great; some achieve greatness—and many more only think they are great.*



Elephant Head  
Wines & Spirits

At All Stores

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

The International Recreation Club  
**KIANGWAN RACES**  
44th GYMKHANA MEETING.  
(Postponed from 25th May,  
on account of rain.)  
will be held on 1ST JUNE, 1918.  
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.  
Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS \$1.00  
each, obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS at 1.00 p.m.,  
1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m. and 2.15 p.m.

By order,  
Y. S. DAY,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE

Commencing June 1st, 1918,  
our office hours will be from 8  
to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

CONNELL BROS. CO.,  
55 Szechuan Road.

## NOTICE

During the Summer Months and  
until further notice AU CHIC PAR-  
ISIEN, 44 Bubbling Well Road, will be  
closed from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m.

Mme. MAGY,  
Proprietress.

Phone West 1296.

## Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30  
to 9.30 p.m. High class  
meals and short orders  
served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms  
13-14 Broadway

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518. (Amended).

### SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE Council invites applications  
from male residents of the Settlement  
of 21 years of age and upwards,  
who are not members of either the  
Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade,  
for enrolment for service under the  
Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter  
into agreements with the Council  
terminable upon one month's notice,  
will be required to attend periodical  
drills, to pass a course in the use of  
fire arms and to undertake such duty  
as may be assigned to them, entailing  
under normal circumstances night  
duty for two hours at a time twice  
a week, between 6 p.m. and 12 mid-  
night.

Applications for enrolment should  
be made in writing marked "Special  
Constables" and addressed to the  
Captain Superintendent of Police at  
the Central Police Station.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

18223

## FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery  
and outfitting store of high standing  
and good reputation. Reason for  
disposing of this business is owing to  
ill-health. Apply in first instance to

Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18231

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

12

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

1029 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

## Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must  
be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinlan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,  
(with bathrooms and veranda), to  
let. Good table.

Telephone North 452.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER wishes to recommend a good reliable well-trained native house-boy. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

18223 J.2.

GENTLEMAN (39) thoroughly conversant with English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and German, with long experience in Banking, forwarding and shipping in various parts of world, seeks position. Exempt from military service. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

18220 J.2.

AMERICAN with extensive business experience and executive ability, at present employed, wishes to make a change. Qualified to take full charge of a department of branch office. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

18215 J.7.

AMERICAN accountant (university graduate) employed during forenoon, wants extra work in afternoon or evening. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

18219 J.2.

EUROPEAN young man, allied, age 22, exempt from military service, well-educated, good linguist at present employed, desires position with good prospects. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

18194 J.3.

## Exchange and Mart

EXCEPTIONALLY fine fur coat, cost in Moscow last winter Roubles 3,500. For particulars apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

18220 J.2.

CODES for sale: Party has extra set consisting of Western Union, A.B.C. 5th Imp., Bentley's complete phrase and Lieber's. All new any reasonable offer accepted. Will sell as a whole or separately if desired. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

18222 J.2.

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.ozms. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

18220 J.2.

FOR SALE: One garden pump in good condition. Cheap. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

18206 J.6.

WANTED: Second-hand 2 or 3 seater roadster equipped with electric light, self-starter, etc. Car must be in splendid condition. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

18196 J.1.

## SITUATION VACANT

NIGHT CLERK. Eurasian, speaking well English and Chinese wanted by British firm. Must be steady, reliable and able to supervise a considerable number of Chinese. Apply, stating previous experience and wages required to Box No. 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

18223 J.4.

TO LET OFFICES at No. 6 Rue du Consulat. Please apply on the premises.

18099

## EDUCATIONAL

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1

Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18223 J.4.

TO LET OFFICES at No. 6 Rue du Consulat. Please apply on the premises.

18099

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or C. C. Hsi, Chung-hua School, Rue Repairs Department, St. John's Kraetzer, French Concession, Shanghai.

18191

WE make firm offer of Tls. 68 per lb. for saccharine. 550% Any quantity spot cargo. Reply to Continental Hotel, 89-90 Szechuan Road.

18155 J.1.

EXPERIENCED woman will teach ladies cooking and baking. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

18204 J.1.

ST. JOHN'S University would like to buy a new or old large Lawn Mower. Size 24 inches or wider. Repair parts for a "Green's Silens Messor," 24 inch mower, are also needed. Address H. P. Sailor, Repairs Department, St. John's University.

18188 J.2.

REFRIGERATORS. Insulated Tile Lining, save ice, cool air circulation is maximum. Easy to keep clean, in all sizes for sale at very moderate prices. V. K. Shen & Son, 9 Bubbling Well Road.

18195

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory  
No. 4 Canton Road

Shanghai, May 29th, 1918.

18197

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

Always in Stock.  
Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT  
SMELTING WORKS,  
Wuchang.  
Tel. address: "Hupehmine."